

ANSP., collected by H. N. Lowe. Paratypes in Lowe collection.

The shell is acutely ovate-conic, very pale gray with brownish tubercles and on the back of last whorl some blackish-brown streaks. Axial sculpture of many low, close folds which are raised into rounded tubercles where equally low spiral cords cross them; both folds and cords being very weak except at their intersections. On the penult whorl there are about 20 ribs and on its back 3 spirals; on its front and on earlier whorls 2 spirals, and on the last whorl 8 spirals. The last three axial ribs are short, hardly extending below the periphery, leaving a relatively plain area back of the lip. A well developed varix strengthens the lip. Aperture smooth within, the outer lip with about 5 short ridges at its inner edge, a median one decidedly larger than the others. Columellar lip white, often with a brown spot near the root of the columella, reflected, with free edge, a sharp basal fold and several short, indistinct plaits on its face. Parietal callus transparent, appressed. There is a rather long fold near the posterior angle.

Length 14.5 mm.; diam. 8.6 mm.; 9 whorls. Type.

Length 11.3 mm.; diam. 7.0 mm.

This species is closely related to *N. moesta* Hinds (*N. brunneostoma* Stearns), but it is decidedly wider in figure, has a row of tubercles fewer on the penult whorl, and the lip and columellar callus are white, not dark brown as in *N. moesta*.

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#### A PARASITIC BRACHIOPOD

BY CARROLL LANE FENTON

Modern brachiopods of the order Telotremata normally spend their adult lives firmly attached to rocks, shells or other solid objects in their environments. Parasitic growth can occur only under unusual circumstances, and then as an abnormality. Embryonic brachiopods have no means of penetrating the bodies of other organisms, and it must be uncommon for them to find their way into such bodies and

there encounter conditions which permit continued growth.

One case in which this had been accomplished was brought to my attention in July, 1930, by a student at the Puget Sound Biological Station, Friday Harbor, Washington. He had selected for dissection a large specimen of the snail, *Argobuccinum oregonense* (Redfield), to whose surface was attached a small specimen of *Terebratalia transversa caurina* (Gould). Upon breaking the conch, he found a second brachiopod within the body whorl, its pedicel firmly attached to the shell, and its anterior margin partly buried in a gash worn into the liver of the snail. From the liver itself he

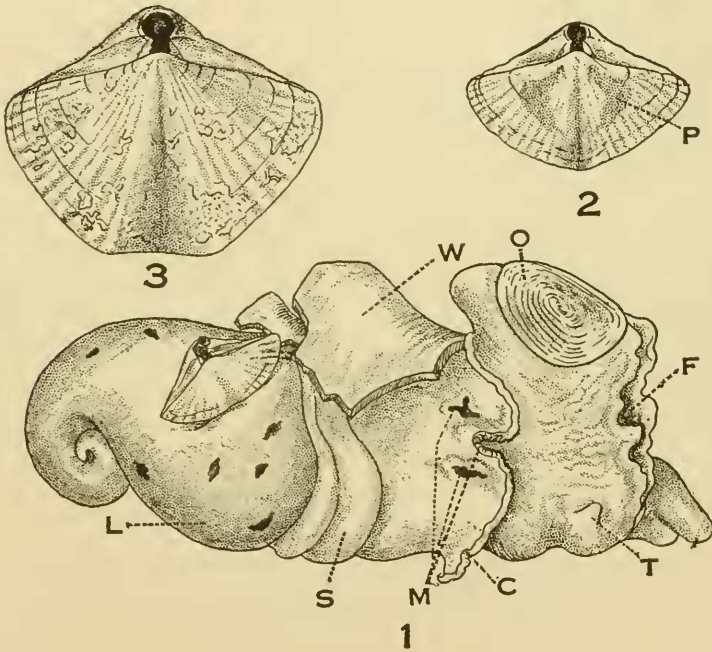


Fig. 1. *Argobuccinum oregonense* (Redfield), with shell removed, showing *Terebratalia transversa caurina* (Gould) in position of growth,  $\times \frac{2}{3}$ . C, mantle collar; F, foot; L, liver, showing holes made by annelids; M, healed, but open wounds in the mantle; O, operculum; S, stomach; T, tentacle; W, shell.

Fig. 2. *T. transversa caurina* (Gould); brachial view of the shell shown in Fig. 1,  $\times 1$ . P, color markings in shell.

Fig. 3. *T. transversa caurina* (Gould), brachial view,  $\times 1$ . A somewhat distorted shell dredged from a depth of 145 meters, near Shaw Island, Puget Sound.

secured three small but active nereid annelids, perhaps *N. vexillosa* Grube.

The shell of the *Terebratalia*, shown in Fig. 2, is of unusual shape, being short in proportion to its width, with relatively over-developed umbonal region on the pedicel valve. The valves are thin, especially anteriorly, and bear several distinct growth wrinkles; in the region of the lophophores they bear color markings which originally were a dull red, somewhat heightened by translucence. Those of the brachial valve are indicated in P of Fig. 2. The lophophores were of the same dark color, probably caused by the adhesion of material derived by wear of the snail's liver.

The mantle of the *Argobuccinum* readily explained the presence of both the annelids and the brachiopod, since it bore three openings through which they might have entered. Two of these were wounds which penetrated the mantle itself; one was a rent which had torn it from the wall of shell; all were completely healed on their edges, yet offered openings of considerable size. Through them had come the annelids and the larval brachiopod. The former found confining shelter and nourishment; the latter encountered an environment which, though not hospitable, permitted life, and thus became an unintentional domiciliaire of an unwilling but helpless host.

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POLYGYRA PLATYSAYOIDES NOV. SPEC.<sup>1</sup>

STANLEY T. BROOKS, PH.D.

This extremely flattened form of *Polygyra* was collected by Mr. Graham Netting, Curator of the Section of Herpetology in the Carnegie Museum, at Cooper's Rock, Monongalia Co., West Virginia. It is such a striking shell in both shape and size that it seems impossible that it could have remained unknown for so long. However, after seeking in vain for any description of it, I wish to propose the name

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<sup>1</sup> A contribution from the Laboratory of Recent Invertebrates of the Carnegie Museum.